

Study1_data_analysis

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```
df <- read.csv("study_1_df.csv")
df_demo <- read.csv("df_data_demo2.csv")
df_demo_before <- read.csv("df_data_demo.csv")
```

Descriptive statistics about participants: what are participants like and what do they say?

See below, the comments that participants gave:

```
unique(df_demo$comments)
```

```
## [1] ""
## [2] "Ingenieurwissenschaften fehlen in der Aufzählung der Studiengänge."
## [3] "zwischendurch nach etwa drei Fragen hatte ich einen Fehler, wo die Seite auf einmal nicht mehr
## [4] "Ggf. wäre es sinnvoll noch eine Abfrage je Fragerunde zu machen, wie sicher man sich ist. Bei n
## [5] "nein"
## [6] "Es war eine sehr angenehme Umfrage."
## [7] "Die Studie war sehr übersichtlich und verständlich gestaltet."
## [8] "Sehr spannende Studie, die zum Nachdenken anregt!"
## [9] "Nette interaktive Studie, hat Spaß gemacht und etwas zum nachdenken angeregt. "
## [10] "Es wäre sehr interessant, die tatsächlichen Wahrscheinlichkeiten zu erfahren."
## [11] "Die Studie ist sehr verständlich und gut aufgebaut/gestaltet! "
## [12] "Einige Punkte hätte ich sehr gerne gleich gewichten können. "
## [13] "die Studie hat mir sehr gefallen & es hat sogar ein wenig Spaß gemacht, sich über solche Dinge
## [14] "Mir war nicht ganz klar ob ein Ingenieur Studium unter Mathematik und Informatik fällt."
## [15] "Die Möglichkeit, dass man mehrere Ereignisse auf die gleiche Stufe (gleiche Wahrscheinlichkeit
## [16] "Hat spaß gemacht"
## [17] "fands tatsächlich interessant (passiert selten genug) und werde ein paar der \"fragen\", an die
```

See below, the comments that all participants gave without any exclusions: - I will not exclude this in the manuscript, just for our information.

```
unique(df_demo_before$comments)
```

```
## [1] ""
## [2] "Ingenieurwissenschaften fehlen in der Aufzählung der Studiengänge."
## [3] "zwischendurch nach etwa drei Fragen hatte ich einen Fehler, wo die Seite auf einmal nicht mehr
## [4] "Interessante Studie"
## [5] "Ggf. wäre es sinnvoll noch eine Abfrage je Fragerunde zu machen, wie sicher man sich ist. Bei n
## [6] "nein"
## [7] "Es war eine sehr angenehme Umfrage."
## [8] "Die Studie war sehr übersichtlich und verständlich gestaltet."
## [9] "Sehr spannende Studie, die zum Nachdenken anregt!"
## [10] "Nette interaktive Studie, hat Spaß gemacht und etwas zum nachdenken angeregt. "
## [11] "Es wäre sehr interessant, die tatsächlichen Wahrscheinlichkeiten zu erfahren."
```

```
## [12] "War eine gute Studie und man war gezwungen alles ordentlich durchzulesen. jedoch wünsche ich m
## [13] "Die Studie ist sehr verständlich und gut aufgebaut/gestaltet! "
## [14] "Einige Punkte hätte ich sehr gerne gleich gewichten können. "
## [15] "die Studie hat mir sehr gefallen & es hat sogar ein wenig Spaß gemacht, sich über solche Dinge
## [16] "Mir war nicht ganz klar ob ein Ingenieur Studium unter Mathematik und Informatik fällt."
## [17] "Waren ziemlich interessante aufgaben aber etwas schwere entscheidungen."
## [18] "Die Möglichkeit, dass man mehrere Ereignisse auf die gleiche Stufe (gleiche Wahrscheinlichkeit
## [19] "Hat spaß gemacht"
## [20] "fands tatsächlich interessant (passiert selten genug) und werde ein paar der \"fragen\", an di
```

See below, MEAN and SD age of the participants

```
mean(df_demo$age %>% as.numeric())
```

```
## [1] 27.20339
```

```
sd(df_demo$age %>% as.numeric())
```

```
## [1] 9.061243
```

```
#ggplot(data_demo, aes(x=age)) + geom_bar()
```

See below the gender distribution of participants.

```
df_demo %>% group_by(gender) %>% count()
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
## # Groups:   gender [3]
##   gender      n
##   <chr>    <int>
## 1 female      90
## 2 male       84
## 3 non-binary   3
```

Descriptive statistics, multinomial probability distribution.

- The average rate of providing a ranking with logical errors is around 0.39 (or, 0.3893597 to be more precise).
- The average rate of providing a ranking with logical errors under the “ranking middle events only” condition is around 0.51 (or 0.5131827 to be more precise).
- The average rate of providing a ranking with logical errors under the “ranking edge events only” condition is around 0.27 (or 0.2655367 to be more precise).

/n

- For the “ties allowed” condition:
- The probability of giving ties is around 0.19 (0.1904762). /n
- Under the condition “ranking middle events only”, the conditional probability of proving type 1 logically incorrect ranking is 0.41554054, the conditional probability of providing type 2 logically incorrect ranking is 0.5033784, and the conditional probability of providing type 3 logically incorrect ranking is 0.08108108.
- Under the condition “ranking edge events only”, the conditional probability of proving type 1 logically incorrect ranking is 0.03012048, the conditional probability of providing type 2 logically incorrect ranking is 0.94578313, and the conditional probability of providing type 3 logically incorrect ranking is 0.02409639.

What if conditional on the rankings being wrong and not belong to the type rankings? When ranking indifferent events, the conditional probability of proving type 1 is 0.4522059. While when ranking extreme events only, the conditional probability of providing type 1 is 0.0308642.

/n

- For the “ties not allowed” condition:
- Under the condition “ranking middle events only”, the conditional probability of proving type 1 logically incorrect ranking is 0.3815261, the conditional probability of providing type 2 logically incorrect ranking is 0.6184739.
- Under the condition “ranking edge events only”, the conditional probability of proving type 1 logically incorrect ranking is 0.07758621, the conditional probability of providing type 2 logically incorrect ranking is 0.9224138.

```
head(df)
```

```
##      ID between_subject_condition within_subject_condition f00 duration
## 1 3135          ties_allowed          indiff      1 35062.38
## 2 3135          ties_allowed          indiff      2 85294.30
## 3 3135          ties_allowed      extreme      3 27354.62
## 4 3135          ties_allowed          indiff      4 20320.56
## 5 3135          ties_allowed          indiff      5 12307.88
## 6 3135          ties_allowed      extreme      6 25339.97
## presentation_order eveTopleft eveTopright eveDownleft eveDownright
## 1      A_b_B_a indiff8_pos indiff4_neg indiff4_pos indiff8_neg
## 2      a_b_B_A indiff7_neg indiff11_neg indiff11_pos indiff7_pos
## 3      A_B_b_a impl1_pos plau1_pos plau1_neg impl1_neg
## 4      a_b_B_A indiff5_neg indiff3_pos indiff3_neg indiff5_pos
## 5      A_b_a_B indiff10_pos indiff9_neg indiff10_neg indiff9_pos
## 6      a_B_A_b impl3_neg impl2_pos impl3_pos impl2_neg
##      rank_1      rank_2      rank_3      rank_4 if_there_are_errors
## 1 indiff4_neg indiff8_neg indiff4_pos indiff8_pos      1
## 2 indiff7_neg indiff11_pos indiff7_pos indiff11_neg      1
## 3 impl1_neg plau1_pos plau1_neg impl1_pos      0
## 4 indiff3_pos indiff5_neg indiff3_neg indiff5_pos      1
## 5 indiff10_pos indiff9_pos indiff9_neg indiff10_neg      0
## 6 impl3_neg impl2_neg impl2_pos impl3_pos      0
## error_type if_there_are_ties classify_all_ranks
## 1      0      0      type_2
## 2      0      0      type_2
## 3      NA      0      logical
## 4      0      0      type_2
## 5      NA      0      logical
## 6      NA      0      logical
```

```
str(df)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 2124 obs. of 18 variables:
## $ ID : int 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 3135 ...
## $ between_subject_condition: chr "ties_allowed" "ties_allowed" "ties_allowed" "ties_allowed" ...
## $ within_subject_condition: chr "indiff" "indiff" "extreme" "indiff" ...
## $ f00 : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 ...
## $ duration : num 35062 85294 27355 20321 12308 ...
## $ presentation_order : chr "A_b_B_a" "a_b_B_A" "A_B_b_a" "a_B_b_A" ...
## $ eveTopleft : chr "indiff8_pos" "indiff7_neg" "impl1_pos" "indiff5_neg" ...
## $ eveTopright: chr "indiff4_neg" "indiff11_neg" "plau1_pos" "indiff3_pos" ...
```

```
## $ eveDownleft      : chr "indiff4_pos" "indiff11_pos" "plau1_neg" "indiff3_neg" ...
## $ eveDownright     : chr "indiff8_neg" "indiff7_pos" "impl1_neg" "indiff5_pos" ...
## $ rank_1            : chr "indiff4_neg" "indiff7_neg" "impl1_neg" "indiff3_pos" ...
## $ rank_2            : chr "indiff8_neg" "indiff11_pos" "plau1_pos" "indiff5_neg" ...
## $ rank_3            : chr "indiff4_pos" "indiff7_pos" "plau1_neg" "indiff3_neg" ...
## $ rank_4            : chr "indiff8_pos" "indiff11_neg" "impl1_pos" "indiff5_pos" ...
## $ if_there_are_errors : int 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 ...
## $ error_type        : int 0 0 NA 0 NA NA 0 0 1 1 ...
## $ if_there_are_ties  : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ classify_all_ranks  : chr "type_2" "type_2" "logical" "type_2" ...
```

```
mean(df$if_there_are_errors)
```

```
## [1] 0.3893597
```

```
df %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "indiff") %>%
  summarise(mean_error = mean(if_there_are_errors))
```

```
## mean_error
## 1 0.5131827
```

```
df %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "extreme") %>%
  summarise(mean_error = mean(if_there_are_errors))
```

```
## mean_error
## 1 0.2655367
```

```
df_ties_allowed <- df %>% filter(between_subject_condition == "ties_allowed")
```

```
## function to calculate conditional prob conditional on already being wrong
con_prob_error_type <- function(df){
```

```
  no_of_rankings_with_a_logical_error <- df %>%
    select(ID, error_type) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    nrow()
```

```
  no_of_type1 <- df %>%
    select(ID, error_type) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    filter(error_type == "1") %>%
    nrow()
```

```
  no_of_type2 <- df %>%
    select(ID, error_type) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    filter(error_type == "0") %>%
    nrow()
```

```
  no_of_type3 <- df %>%
    select(ID, error_type) %>%
    drop_na() %>%
    filter(error_type == "2") %>%
    nrow()
```

```

con_prob_type1 <- no_of_type1/no_of_rankings_with_a_logical_error
con_prob_type2 <- no_of_type2/no_of_rankings_with_a_logical_error
con_prob_type3 <- no_of_type3/no_of_rankings_with_a_logical_error

return(c(con_prob_type1, con_prob_type2, con_prob_type3))
}

## apply the above two functions
con_prob_error_type(df_ties_allowed %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "indiff") )

## [1] 0.41554054 0.50337838 0.08108108

con_prob_error_type( df_ties_allowed %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "extreme") )

## [1] 0.03012048 0.94578313 0.02409639

df_ties_not_allowed <- df %>% filter(between_subject_condition == "ties_not_allowed")

con_prob_error_type(df_ties_not_allowed %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "indiff") )

## [1] 0.3815261 0.6184739 0.0000000

con_prob_error_type(df_ties_not_allowed %>%
  filter(within_subject_condition == "extreme") )

## [1] 0.07758621 0.92241379 0.00000000

## calculate the prob. of providing ties.
mean(df_ties_allowed$if_there_are_ties)

## [1] 0.1904762

## another way to calculate con prob for the condition where ties are allowed

df_ties_allowed %>%
  filter( within_subject_condition == "indiff" ) %>%
  select(ID, error_type) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(error_type != 2) %>%
  summarise(con_type1 = mean(error_type),
            con_type2 = 1-con_type1)

##   con_type1 con_type2
## 1 0.4522059 0.5477941

df_ties_allowed %>%
  filter( within_subject_condition == "extreme" ) %>%
  select(ID, error_type) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(error_type != 2) %>%
  summarise(con_type1 = mean(error_type),

```

```

con_type2 = 1-con_type1)

##   con_type1 con_type2
## 1 0.0308642 0.9691358

with(df, table(if_there_are_errors, error_type, useNA = "ifany"))

##               error_type
## if_there_are_errors    0     1     2 <NA>
##                   0     0     0     0 1297
##                   1  567  232   28     0

with(df, table(between_subject_condition, classify_all_ranks, useNA = "ifany"))

##               classify_all_ranks
## between_subject_condition logical type_1 type_2 type_3
##      ties_allowed           630    128    306    28
##      ties_not_allowed        667    104    261     0

mtab <- df %>%
  group_by(within_subject_condition, between_subject_condition) %>%
  count(classify_all_ranks) %>%
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n))

mtab %>%
  pivot_wider(
    id_cols = c(between_subject_condition, within_subject_condition),
    names_from = classify_all_ranks,
    values_from = prop)

## # A tibble: 4 x 6
## # Groups:   within_subject_condition, between_subject_condition [4]
##   between_subject_condit~ within_subject_condit~ logical type_1 type_2 type_3
##   <chr>                <chr>                <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 ties_allowed          extreme              0.696 0.00916 0.288 0.00733
## 2 ties_not_allowed      extreme              0.775 0.0174 0.207 NA
## 3 ties_allowed          indiff                0.458 0.225 0.273 0.0440
## 4 ties_not_allowed      indiff                0.517 0.184 0.298 NA

df %>%
  filter(classify_all_ranks != "logical") %>%
  group_by(within_subject_condition, between_subject_condition) %>%
  count(classify_all_ranks) %>%
  mutate(prop = n / sum(n)) %>%
  pivot_wider(
    id_cols = c(between_subject_condition, within_subject_condition),
    names_from = classify_all_ranks,
    values_from = prop)

## # A tibble: 4 x 5
## # Groups:   within_subject_condition, between_subject_condition [4]
##   between_subject_condition within_subject_condition type_1 type_2 type_3
##   <chr>                <chr>                <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 ties_allowed          extreme              0.0301 0.946 0.0241
## 2 ties_not_allowed      extreme              0.0776 0.922 NA
## 3 ties_allowed          indiff                0.416 0.503 0.0811
## 4 ties_not_allowed      indiff                0.382 0.618 NA

```

Analysis DV1: if there are logical errors or not.

```
a1 <- aov_ez("ID", "if_there_are_errors", df, between = "between_subject_condition", within = "within_subject_condition")

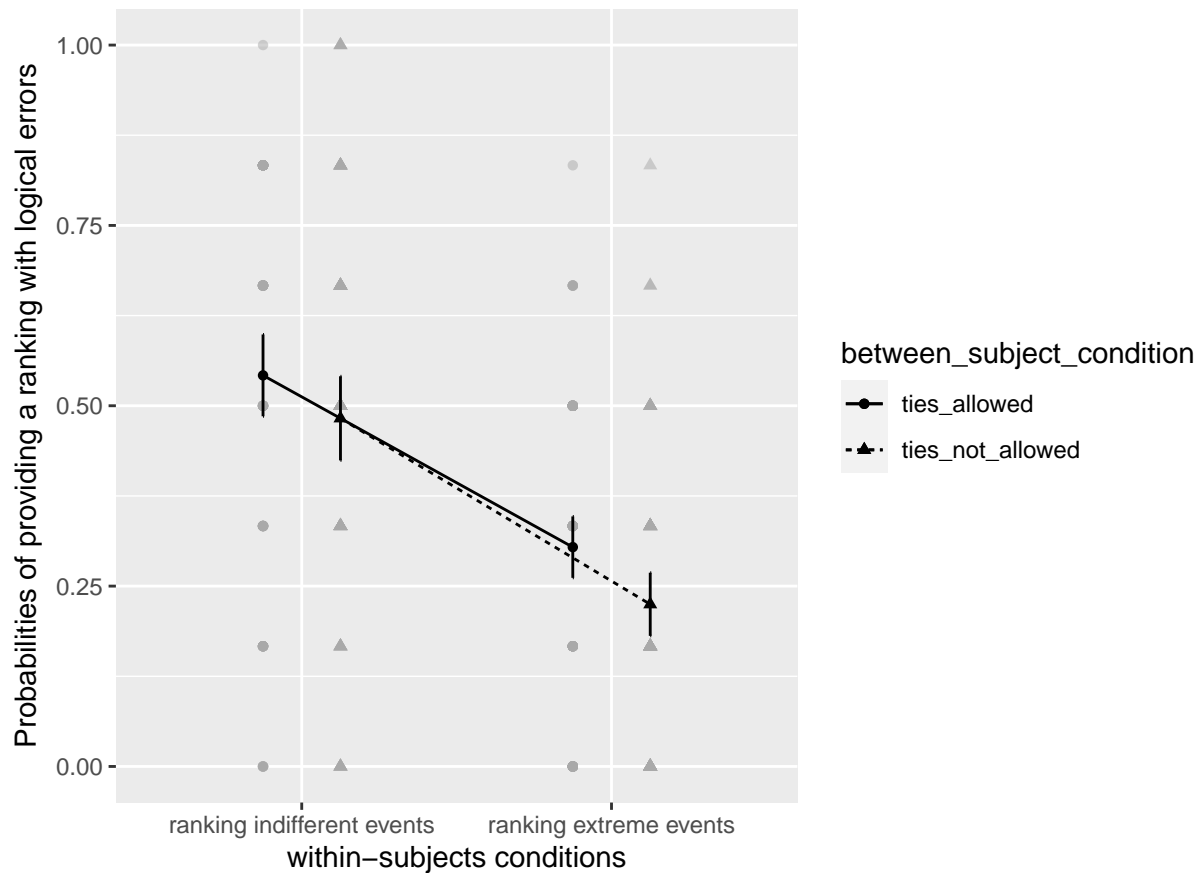
## Converting to factor: between_subject_condition
## Contrasts set to contr.sum for the following variables: between_subject_condition
a1

## Anova Table (Type 3 tests)
##
## Response: if_there_are_errors
##
##          Effect      df  MSE      F
## 1 between_subject_condition 1, 175 0.08    5.56 *
## 2 within_subject_condition 1, 175 0.04 132.83 ***
## 3 between_subject_condition:within_subject_condition 1, 175 0.04    0.21
## ges p.value
## 1 .020 .019
## 2 .209 <.001
## 3 <.001 .648
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '+' 0.1 ' ' 1

emmeans(a1, c("within_subject_condition", "between_subject_condition"))

## within_subject_condition between_subject_condition emmean      SE df lower.CL
## indiff ties_allowed 0.542 0.0287 175 0.485
## extreme ties_allowed 0.304 0.0216 175 0.261
## indiff ties_not_allowed 0.483 0.0296 175 0.424
## extreme ties_not_allowed 0.225 0.0222 175 0.181
## upper.CL
## 0.599
## 0.347
## 0.541
## 0.269
##
## Confidence level used: 0.95

# afex plot
afex_plot(a1, "within_subject_condition", "between_subject_condition") +
  ylab(expression(paste("Probabilities of providing a ranking with logical errors"))) +
  xlab("within-subjects conditions") +
  theme(plot.margin = margin(l = 20)) +
  scale_x_discrete(labels=c("indiff" = "ranking indifferent events", "extreme" = "ranking extreme event"))
```



people are more error-prone under condition A, where ties are allowed

ggsave("p1.jpg")

Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image

Analysis DV2: conditional probabilities of making type 1 errors giving that there are errors in the rankings.

not sure if we can integrate two between-subject conditions.

```
DV2_df <- df %>%
  select(ID, between_subject_condition, within_subject_condition, error_type) %>%
  drop_na() %>%
  filter(error_type != 2)
```

```
a2 <- aov_ez("ID", "error_type", DV2_df, between = "between_subject_condition", within = "within_subject_condition")
```

Converting to factor: between_subject_condition

Warning: More than one observation per cell, aggregating the data using mean

(i.e, fun_aggregate = mean)!

Warning: Missing values for following ID(s):

2921, 2924, 2929, 2930, 2940, 2942, 2948, 2951, 2965, 2966, 2974, 2987, 2994, 2997, 2998, 3002, 3004

Removing those cases from the analysis.

Contrasts set to contr.sum for the following variables: between_subject_condition


```
a2
```

```
## Anova Table (Type 3 tests)
```

```
##
```

```
## Response: error_type
```

```
##
```

	Effect	df	MSE	F
## 1	between_subject_condition	1, 124	0.09	0.16
## 2	within_subject_condition	1, 124	0.08	120.70 ***
## 3	between_subject_condition:within_subject_condition	1, 124	0.08	1.66

```
## ges p.value
```

```
## 1 <.001 .690
```

```
## 2 .306 <.001
```

```
## 3 .006 .200
```

```
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '+' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
emmeans(a2, c("within_subject_condition", "between_subject_condition"))
```

```
## within_subject_condition between_subject_condition emmean SE df lower.CL
```

```
## indiff ties_allowed 0.4621 0.0452 124 0.37264
```

```
## extreme ties_allowed 0.0338 0.0199 124 -0.00551
```

```
## indiff ties_not_allowed 0.4018 0.0497 124 0.30335
```

```
## extreme ties_not_allowed 0.0635 0.0219 124 0.02018
```

```
## upper.CL
```

```
## 0.5515
```

```
## 0.0731
```

```
## 0.5002
```

```
## 0.1067
```

```
##
```

```
## Confidence level used: 0.95
```

```
# afex plot
```

```
afex_plot(a2, "within_subject_condition", "between_subject_condition") +
```

```
ylab(expression(paste("Conditional probabilities of giving \n type 1 logically incorrect rankings")))
```

```
xlab("within-subjects conditions") +
```

```
theme(plot.margin = margin(l = 40)) +
```

```
scale_x_discrete(labels=c("indiff" = "ranking indifferent events", "extreme" = "ranking extreme events"))
```

```
## Warning: Panel(s) show a mixed within-between-design.
```

```
## Error bars do not allow comparisons across all means.
```

```
## Suppress error bars with: error = "none"
```

```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, : font
```

```
## metrics unknown for character Oxa
```

```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, : font
```

```
## metrics unknown for character Oxa
```

```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, : font
```

```
## metrics unknown for character Oxa
```

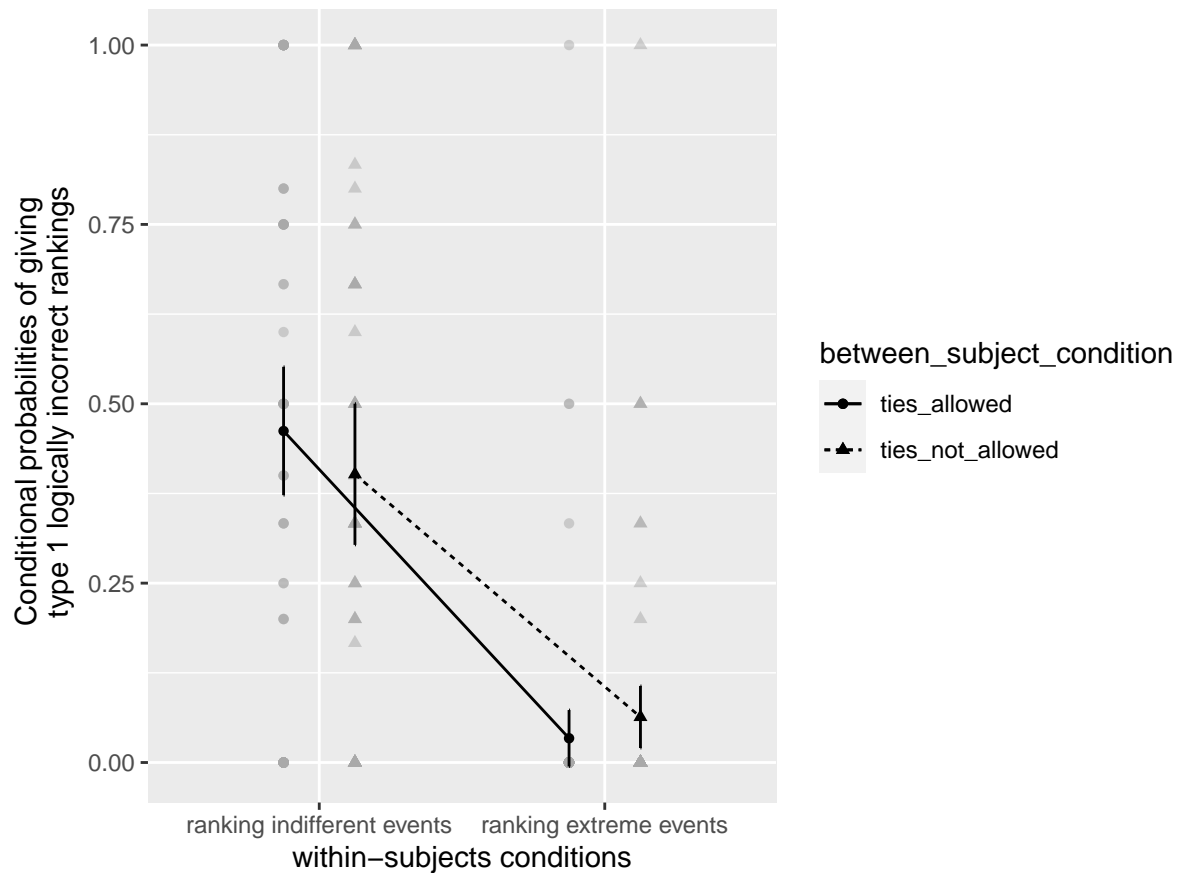
```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, : font
```

```
## metrics unknown for character Oxa
```

```
## Warning in grid.Call(C_textBounds, as.graphicsAnnot(x$label), x$x, x$y, : font
```

```
## metrics unknown for character Oxa
```

[illegible]



```
# first we do it separately for two datasets, namely df_ties_allowed and namely df_ties_not_allowed

# Let's start with df_ties_allowed

ggsave("conditional probability.jpg")
```

```
## Saving 6.5 x 4.5 in image
```

Analysis DV3: the probabilities of giving type 1 errors

Analysis DV4: the probabilities of giving ties. Can only analysis this DV with participants in the “ties_allowed” condition.

- For the “ties allowed” condition:
- The probability of giving ties is 0.1904762.

To do for me:

- complete the simulation for “non-tied” events with sample size ranging from 1-20, 25, 30, 35. — 50. This task is now running
- complete the simulation to investigate what is the probabilities of providing ties if we range the sample size from 1-20, 25, 30, 35. — 50.
- informative hypothesis testing (Herbert Hoihtink), allows us to test for example, $|type2 - type1| > |type1 - type3|$